5.6.3 <u>Originator, recipient, and information addressee fields</u>. These fields shall contain addresses that represent the names of the originating and receiving person(s) or process(es). The receiving application layer shall use the recipient and information fields to determine how the message shall be handled or delivered after the decoding process. The value in these fields depends on the person or process receiving the message. If a person is to be designated, the fields shall uniquely identify the individual so that the message may be routed to a specific mailbox or terminal. If a process is to be designated, these fields shall uniquely identify the process. The process shall be associated with an end system to define the address uniquely. The following requirements apply to recipient and information addressee fields:

      a.   The recipient and information addressee fields shall be extendible to a combined total of 16 addressees.

      b.   When the recipient address is not present (GPI = 0) <u>and the information address group is not present (GPI = 0)</u>, the message shall be broadcast in accordance with lower layer broadcast rules.

<u>5.7.2.2.6 Condition 6. IF the Recipient Address Group is not present, AND the Information Address Group is not present THEN the message shall be a broadcast transmission.</u>

      <u>IF   GPI for Group 2 [Recipient Address Group] is set to "0" (Not Present)</u>
      <u>   AND   GPI for Group 3 [Information Address Group] is set to "0" (Not Present)</u>
      <u>THEN   the message shall be broadcast in accordance with lower layer broadcast protocols</u>
      <u>ENDIF</u>

5.8.3.6 <u>Message broadcast indicators</u>. The ~~lack~~ <u>absence</u> of a Recipient Address group and the ~~existence~~ <u>absence</u> of an Information Address group as described in 5.6.3 provides guidance to the lower layers for broadcast options.